

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The recurrence of each autumnal season, bringing anew the substantial tokens of Divine favor, reminds us that we should render to Almighty God public acknowledgment of our gratitude for His manifold blessings.

Now, therefore, I, William E. Smith, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby appoint **Thursday, the 24th day of November**, instant, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise. Let the day be observed by the suspension of public and private business, and by the holding of appropriate religious services and social festivities.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

Done at the city of Madison, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

By the Governor:
HANS B. WARNER, Secretary of State.

A proclamation has been issued by Governor Smith appointing Thursday, November 24th, a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The most persistently stubborn man who ever entered the cabinet, is Attorney General McVeagh. There is no power to make him stay in the cabinet, and he doesn't propose to stay.

Madame Gerster gave the piano a cold rebuke the other day when she said that the pleasantest feature of her trip from Liverpool to this country was that there was no piano on the steamer.

Governor Smith has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderer of Samuel Kenyon, who was instantly killed by some unknown person in the town of Albion Jackson county, on Sunday night, the 30th of October.

This country will hardly forget B. Gratz Brown, whom Nast made so prominent during the memorable campaign of 1872, by making him a tag to Mr. Greeley's coat tail. No man who ever lived in this country was more severely caricatured than Brown. Millions laughed at him every week, and his position became one of humiliation and disgust. He is now in London, trying to dispose of some of his mining stocks in which there are millions—only in his mind.

A great deal has been said about the poor in Ireland, but it seems the half has not been told. Mr. R. D. Locke, well known in this country and Europe as "Petroleum V. Nasby," recently made a visit to Ireland. While in Chicago this week he declared that "the singular, misery and helplessness of the poor people of Ireland exceed the power of words to describe. Their condition is infinitely worse than that of the blacks of our Southern States during slavery. According to his representations, the farmers of America have more regard for the comfort and care of their horses and cattle than the landlords of Ireland have for the comfort and welfare of their tenants."

Chairman Giles, of the Prohibition State committee, has made estimates of the probable result of the election to-day. According to his view of the matter, the Republican ticket will be elected by about 10,000 majority. The State Journal makes some estimates based upon a two-third vote, and its calculations are presented in this way: "The aggregate vote of all parties in the State will probably not exceed two-thirds of what it was last year; then the Republican majority was, say, 30,000. The same proportionate majority, on a two-thirds vote, would be 20,000. Take from this the 10,000 claimed by Giles which will be drawn from the Republican party, and it will leave that party a majority of 10,000 over the Democrats. Then, if Giles is correct in his estimate that one-third of the temperance vote will come from the Democrats, 5,000 will be drawn from that party and added to the Republican majority. So that an estimate based on the claims of the temperance leader renders it certain that the Republican majority over the Democrats cannot be less than from 10,000 to 15,000."

There is something grand about the life of the late Mrs. Louisa Peterson of this city, whose remains were taken to Oak Hill cemetery to-day. Her life was devoted to teaching, and sixty years of the four score which measured her days, were spent in that good work. Some of the prominent men in our national politics to-day were once her pupils. They found their way in Congress, on the bench, in all professions and in all occupations. She was thoroughly devoted to instructing the young, not merely in letters, but in morals and deportment, and all who were fortunate in coming in contact with her influence were made better. There are scores in Janesville, now grown up to manhood and womanhood, who received their first lessons from her, and there are hundreds more yet in boyhood and girlhood who were first taught by that kindly spirit and devoted friend of the young, who has passed away at the ripe age of eighty-one. If a successful life is to be measured by the good one has done, Mrs. Peterson has many things to be proud of. Send for catalogue to Borden, Sellick & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Over 200,000 Hows scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Sellick & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

STILL ANOTHER STATEMENT.

To the Editors.

The untwisted facts, in reference to my advocating prohibition in your city, are: that I consented to speak in two places, without thought of official influence, and only conditioned in favor of prayer meetings. As Mr. Giles says, in substance, there was no understanding about churches or ministers, or official influence. My only wonder is that these noble brethren, Rev. D. J. Holmes and Rev. O. A. Curtis read the notices at all, for they are not men to bow slavishly to improper presiding elders influence. I am glad the Gazette rebukes all such supposed interference, but it is fighting a man of straw. In the other place where I consented to speak, a non-church member received the notice, and only secured a church after he had failed to procure a public hall.

Milwaukee Nov. 7, 1881.

HENRY COLEMAN.

A Selfish General.

One night in the spring of '62 General Richardson, who then commanded a brigade, took it into his head to inspect the picket line. Coming upon a reserved picket of about thirty men under command of a Captain of the Second Michigan Infantry, the General saw fit to interrogate as follows:

"Captain, in case of an alarm by the advance picket what would you do?"

"Send off a reinforcement at once."

"And if the firing continued?"

"I should move up with the remainder of my force."

"And suppose a whole company of the enemy should press forward?"

"We'd whip them."

"But if it was a regiment?"

"I'd form a line of battle and check them until I sent back and got orders to charge and capture the whole lot."

"Well, suppose a brigade should move down on you in battle line?"

"I'd order a charge, split the column in two, and whip both halves in detail."

At midnight the brave Captain was relieved from further duty on picket. He was very indignant and considerably puzzled, but after thinking the matter over for awhile he said to a brother officer:

"Say, I've struck it! Old Rich was afraid my company might gobble the whole Confederate army and throw him out of a summer's job! If that ain't selfishness, then I'd like to know what is!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

He Got It.

One of the most touching things we have read in a long time is that story of a robber and a poor lone woman near Franklin, Ohio. The robber came to her house at night and demanded her money or her life. She hadn't much money, or life either, but she preferred giving up the former rather than the latter; so she brought her little store and placed it in his hand. He looked it over carefully, to see that she didn't palm off any twenty cent pieces for quarters, and facetiously told her that he could credit her for only ninety-four cents on the trade dollars, chiding her for taking them at their face value. "Haven't you anything else of value?" inquired the bold, bad burglar, looking about the scantily-furnished apartment, "a child's bracelet, ring, anything will be thankfully received." She had nothing more, she replied, with a sigh. A thought struck him.

"Your husband was a soldier, was he not?" She acknowledged that he was, and was killed in the war.

"Then he must have had a revolver," he continued, searching her countenance. "Ah, you grow confused, you stammer; your manner has betrayed you. Get that revolver at once and give it to me."

In vain the woman implored him to spare that harmless trinket, almost the sole memorial of the husband she had lost. She had pawned many things when in distress, but she had always hung on to that. But the robber was unrelenting. Sobbing bitterly, she went to a bureau drawer and removed the precious relic, among which clustered so many tender recollections.

"Must you have it?" said she, as she advanced with trembling steps toward him.

"Yes, I must," said the robber, extending his hand. "Well, then, take it," said she, gently pressing the trigger for the last time. There was a loud report, and the robber tumbled over dead. The community ought to pension that woman.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

The Siberian plague that has been raging in Russia is described as an inflammation of the spleen, that first attacked cattle and horses. The diseased animals, without living any preliminary symptoms of illness, would suddenly fall in their tracks and expire. The spread of the epidemic to human beings is attributed to the ignorance and carelessness of the populace and police authorities. Although with sufficient evidence that the pest is contagious, the owners of animals dying of it were allowed to skin them and use or sell the hides. This spread the contagion both within and beyond the confines of the province of Novorod, in which it first manifested itself. The peasants sought to check the epidemic by forming religious processions and marching about with banners bearing the figure of the Virgin, and reciting prayers. This only helped to distribute the seeds of the disease still further. Large numbers of domestic animals have fallen a prey to it, and also many human lives. One circumstance that added to its destructiveness was the differences that existed for a time among the physicians as to the best mode of treating it, their apparent uncertainty serving to heighten the natural terror of the country populace.

HARMONIOUS.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Ex-Secretary Windom, referring in conversation to-day to the alleged difference of opinion between President Arthur and Attorney General MacVeagh at a recent meeting of the cabinet, said that while he does not think it proper for him to discuss the nature of the business transacted at that meeting, he has no hesitation in saying the published account of the proceedings is entirely without foundation. Nothing occurred which would warrant the assertion that there was any exhibition of "flogging on the part of either gentleman mentioned. The questions under consideration were discussed in a most friendly spirit, without excitement or dissension, and no personal criticism was made by any one. Contrary to the report, the secretary added that the meeting was perfectly harmonious in every respect.

DAKOTA'S ADMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Democrats who were here during the recess and to protect the Democratic remonstrance from injury by any Republican plans, are much exercised over the proposed admission of Dakota as a State without examining Dakota's claims. They assert that the whole thing is a political trick on the part of the Republicans, to gain two Senators, and that they will fight every attempt at passing an enabling act to the bitter end. There is really good reason, however, for alarm on the part of the Democrats on this score as far as the passage of the act is concerned, for it will surely be done. The Republican leaders, there is the very best reason to believe, are united in favor of early action in the matter, and their effort to secure this will be supported by

unlike all other hair dressings. Is the best for promoting the growth of and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. The Cocoonine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoonine Oil, prepared expressly for the purpose. It is other combs for the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. The superiority of BURNETT'S FLAVOR-EXTRACTS consists in their perfect purity and great strength.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An Extraordinary Statement by Attorney Corkhill, Relating to the Star Route Trials.

Senator Windom Confirms the Report of Harmonious Feeling Between the President and MacVeagh.

Agitation of the Plan for the Admission of Dakota as a State.

The Omaha Detectives Trying to Solve the Mystery of Smith's Assassination.

William Kuhl Released and on His Way Home From Pepin County Jail.

A Sensational Wedding in New York High Life.

Sudden Death of a Well Known Traveling Salesman in La Crosse.

The Political Situation in Milwaukee Reported Very Quiet.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

CORKHILL'S STATEMENT.

An Extraordinary Statement Relating to the Star Route Prosecutions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—District Attorney Corkhill, whatever his relations to the star route trials may be, has certainly to-day, by a statement in open court personal to himself, placed the prosecution in a peculiar attitude, and seems to have shifted from his own shoulders to those of Attorney General MacVeagh and the counsel having charge of the star route cases all responsibility for the adjournment of the grand jury from September until October 3d, and consequently, for the fact that the statute of limitations ran upon some of the important Brady cases, as a result of which the prosecution is now endeavoring a proceeding by information instead of an indictment. Corkhill's statement, made in open court, is very extraordinary, and, inasmuch as its accuracy was not questioned by Colonel William A. Cook, leading counsel in the star route prosecution, who sat beside District Attorney Corkhill in open court when the statement was made, Mr. Corkhill's explanation must unquestionably be accepted as true. His statement is a most remarkable one. It is, in substance, that, in the middle of July, when there was a question of adjourning the grand jury on account of the extreme heat, the desperate condition of the President and the consequent excitement and paralysis of business in all the departments, and the desire for a vacation on the part of the Judge, he, District Attorney Corkhill, went to the attorney-general and formed him that it was the purpose to adjourn the grand jury for some time, and inquired whether he had any requests to make in the matter of the star route cases; that Mr. MacVeagh, in substance, told the district attorney, "You have nothing to do with the star route cases. You know nothing about them. Special counsel has been employed to look after them, and they are managing it. You will please attend to your own business, and when the Government desires a grand jury for the star route cases you will be informed." This, of course, is not the language, but it is the fact of the District Attorney's statement, and the Judge stated, in substance, that the essential parts of it were correct, of his own knowledge, so far as the conference, as to the adjournment of the grand jury was concerned.

DISHONEST CLERKS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Charles A. Curtis, confidential clerk in the commission house of K. Shepard & Co., is by its employees charged with embezzling \$4,000, his pecuniations dating back five or six years. Mr. Shepard has resolved not to prosecute him on account of his family, and it is said members of the secret orders to which Curtis belongs have promised to make good the shortage.

SUDDEN DEATH.

LA CROSSE, November 7.—Mr. L. H. Humphrey, a well-known traveling salesman for Sibley, Dudley & Co., Chicago, died very suddenly this morning at the Cameron house, this city. Mr. Humphrey has been troubled with rheumatism considerably of late, and the physician in attendance thinks this is the cause of death. He returned to his room last evening feeling quite well, and his death will be a great surprise. He leaves a wife and child who reside at Minneapolis.

KUHL RELEASED.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—The desperate attempt to prove that William Kuhl, of Metamora, Ill., was the notorious desperado, Lou Williams, came to an end to-day, as will be seen by the following telegram, received to-night:

MEMORANDUM, Nov. 7.—Kuhl was released at 3 o'clock this afternoon, without even a preliminary examination. He will be at home to his friends in Illinois to-morrow. Sheretz and I will be in Milwaukee Wednesday or Thursday.

S. S. PAGE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—The political situation here is quiet, the only noticeable activity being among the candidates for the minor offices. This evening it was estimated that the city will give General Rusak, Republican candidate for Governor, about 1,500 majority.

Get Out Doors!

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pained faces, poor appetites, languid miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine men in a world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOVE VS. MONEY.

Romance in New York High Life—A Coming Wedding Circled to Cause a Sensation.

New York, Nov. 5.—Much fashionable interest is centered in a wedding to take place in Trinity Chapel, November 16th, at which Dr. Dix is to officiate. The lady is the daughter of Professor Charlier, aged 20, and beautiful. The young man is Mr. Howe, the private secretary of Postmaster Pearson. He is of good family but poor. When Charlier, who has not objected to his daughter, heard of the engagement, he forbade it. Another sister and the young brother of the girl took the lover's part, and were ordered out of the house. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, declined to marry the couple without Charlier's consent, but Dr. Dix, of Old Trinity, who has looked into the matter, says the young people are right, and he will perform the ceremony on Nov. 16th. Postmaster General James' son Frank is to be best man, and President Arthur's son one of the ushers. The father says he will forbid the bans and Dix says he will perform a written statement which he will read, and then go on with the ceremony. Charlier says his principal objection is his daughter's youth. The affair creates much interest in fashionable circles. The wedding is to be large. The girls are now staying with friends, and the young man who is going to give his sister away, has left a letter and gone to work in a store. When his father, who is very rich, ordered him out of the house, he gave him a \$20 bill. It is expected that a great crowd will attend the wedding.

AT WORK.

Trying to Solve the Mystery of Col. Smith's Assassination.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—Local detectives are at work endeavoring to unravel the mystery surrounding the assassination of Colonel Watson B. Smith, and they claim to have obtained some slight clues, but nothing is made public. One or two names of saloon-keepers and the name of a man not a saloon keeper have been quietly mentioned by some parties who have their suspicions. If the murder was committed by more than one man then they have hopes of soon detecting them. It is likely that shrewd Chicago detectives will be engaged on the case, as citizens are ready to foot all bills to \$20,000 or more. The funeral of Colonel Smith took place this afternoon. It was a sad and affecting scene, and was largely attended, both by citizens of Omaha and Lincoln.

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PROFESSOR'S BAKING POWDER.

Made from Professor Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuits, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder. In cans. Sold at a reasonable price. The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free. Horsford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. and 83 Lake St. Chicago, Ill. ap22edawlv

T. L. KELLY & CO.

Are offering EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, JACKETS,

AND PALETOTS, and CHILDREN'S JACKETS AND PALETOTS.

Cloaks at \$1.50 Dolmans at 85 Cts	Cloaks at 3.00 Dolmans at 1.50
Cloaks at 4.00 Dolmans at 2.00	Cloaks at 5.00 Dolmans at 2.50
Cloaks at 6.00 Dolmans at 3.00	Cloaks at 7.00 Dolmans at 3.50
Cloaks at 8.00 Dolmans at 4.00	Cloaks at 9.00 Dolmans at 4.50
Cloaks at 10.00 Dolmans at 5.00	Cloaks at 11.00 Dolmans at 5.50
Cloaks at 12.00 Dolmans at 6.00	Cloaks at 13.00 Dolmans at 6.50
Cloaks at 14.00 Dolmans at 7.00	Cloaks at 15.00 Dolmans at 7.50

AND UPWARD. AND UPWARD.

Ladies' Gents' and Children's Scarlet Wool Underwear, and over 100 doz. Ladies' Gents' and Children's Merino Underwear, at our popular low prices.

T. L. KELLY & CO.

89 and 91 Wisconsin Street.

MILWAUKEE, - WISCONSIN

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF!

AT DENNISTON'S.

AT DENNISTON'S.

BONELESS Breakfast Bacon and Ham at DENNISTON'S.

CALIFORNIA Peaches, Pears, Plums and Grapes at DENNISTON'S.

MASINA Lemons and Red Oranges at DENNISTON'S.

LUNCH Goods of all descriptions for Travellers, Picnicers and Campers at DENNISTON'S.

SEE the Windsor Manor Pickles at DENNISTON'S.

IMPORTED and Domestic Cheese at DENNISTON'S.

A QUANTITY Raspberry Vinegar, Lime Juice &c., for Summer Drinks at DENNISTON'S.

PEPPER Relish, Meat Sauces, &c., at DENNISTON'S.

SALADES, Materials for all kinds of Salades, at DENNISTON'S.

OLIVES, Capers, Chestnuts and other delicacies at DENNISTON'S.

FRUITACIAN Goods of all kinds at DENNISTON'S.

NEW Goods arriving every day at DENNISTON'S.

FRESHLY Packed Pine Apples received this morning at DENNISTON'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Amos P. Brigham, County Judge of Rock County, made on the premises, in the city of Janesville, at public auction, on Monday, 10th Nov., 1881, and continuing from day to day until disposed of, all the goods, chattels and credits of the late Brower Randall, deceased, beginning with the household furniture in the homestead on Rucker avenue. All the farm implements and utensils, horses, cattle, swine, poultry, wagons, sleighs, harness, hay, straw, grain, potatoes, &c. Also the stock of groceries and fixtures in the grocery store, Main street, just north of Janesville, known as the store of C. F. Randall & Co.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums under \$10, cash; on all sums over \$10, a credit of six months will be given on endorsed notes bearing interest at 7 per cent.

CHAS. F. RANDALL, Administrator.

Mary J. Holmes.

Just published—Madeline. A splendid new novel by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, whose novels sell so enormously, and are read and re-read with such interest. Beautifully bound, price \$1.50. Also handsome new editions of Mrs. Holmes' other novels—Temperance, Sunshine, Lena Wynd, Edith Lytle, John Browning, Mrs. Marion Gray—West Lawn—Forest House—etc., etc.

ALSO, SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS:

May Agnes Fleming!

A Changed Heart. Another intensely interesting new novel by May Agnes Fleming, author of those capital novels—Gay Barlow's Wife—A Wonderful Woman—Mad Marriage—Silent and True—Lost for a Woman—etc. Beautifully bound, price \$1.50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y. City.

PIANO TEACHING!

I take this method of informing my former patrons, and the public generally, that I have resumed teaching the Piano Forte, and am now prepared to receive scholars at my residence on South First Street, near the Court House. Thanking my friends for past patronage, I am, Respectfully,
MRS. J. D. KING

FALL AND Winter Goods!

Having closed out the entire stock of the Albany Woolen Mills in all kinds of goods of its manufacture, we will give you

Bargains Never Before Heard of

In this Line of Goods.

We Will Open the Campaign

By putting upon our Counters 100 Pieces

Water Proof Cloth

From 25 to 55 cents. 100 Dozen

Ladies' and Children's Home Made Skirts.

The retail price has been nine to twelve shillings. We will sell the same for five and seven shillings. 50 Pairs of

White Home Made Blankets

The Best ever made for the money. 100 Pairs of

Grey Blankets!

The same. 50 Pieces of

ALL WOOL FLANNELS

At the same reduction. 10 Cases of

FIRST CLASS PRINTS,

At 5 cents. 10 Cases of

Hamilton, Merrimac, Sprague and Allen Prints.

10 Yards for One Dollar. 10 Yards all

LINEN CRASH!

For Eight Shillings.

Cotton Batting, Shirting, Tickling, the Cheapest ever known, all kinds of goods that the people want at the lowest price.

Ladies', Children, and Gents' Underwear.

We have received this day 300 dozen of the celebrated Bennington, Vt., Scarlet all Wool Underwear for Ladies and Gents. These goods are without comparison the best made in the United States. Come and see them. We will sell you the Best Ladies' Wrapper in the State for 30 cents. Beautiful Children's Underwear, from two to three shillings. All other kinds in proportion. Respectfully yours,

Smith & Bostwick.

369 and 371 East Water St., - - - - - MILWAUKEE, WIS

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING STORE!

369 and 371 East Water St., - - - - - MILWAUKEE, WIS

Men's, Boys' & Children's FALL AND WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS

Ever shown in the State. All goods Retail For Cash at Wholesale Prices.

One Price. - Plain Figures.

R. T. GOODRICH, Manager.

Shade and Water in Pastures.

Many pastures in the West consist of a level piece of prairie land covered with a few varieties of grass and surrounded by a fence of barbed wire. There is no water except that found in natural depressions of the earth after a heavy rain. Milch cows are allowed water in the yard twice a day at milking time. Calves, colts and stock cattle are driven to a pond, creek or watering trough once in every twenty-four hours to quench their thirst. Sheep often are not treated as well as this. It is a favorite idea of some farmers that sheep will get along well enough on dew. They are found of reading stories of sheep that lived for months on ocean islands that contained no fresh water, or in arid regions in the far West where there are no springs or streams.

It is true that most kinds of farm stock will exist for several months on a scant supply of food and water, and with very little care to their comfort. The animals will exist, but they will not be profitable to their owners. Cows will give little milk, sheep will afford but a small amount of wool, stock intended for the butchers will lay on little fat, and young animals will make a very slow growth. Stock kept during several generations in this way will run out. They will diminish in size and productivity. They will be far less profitable to their owners than animals that have had their material wants well supplied and have had attention paid to their comfort. Some animals, like human beings, will only do their best when they are well fed and cared for.

Every pasture should contain a perpetual supply of cool, fresh water, to which animals can have access at all times. If the water is not large, then there should be several drinking places. Animals should not be subjected to the hardship of walking half a mile to obtain a drink in a hot day in July or August. If they are compelled to do this, they will often remain thirsty for several hours, and will then find their way to the water, and drink immoderately. Abstinence from water for a considerable period, or a long walk in the scalding sun in order to obtain it, will result in the loss of milk, flesh and fat. Water, next to air, is the cheapest article that is consumed by animals, and they should have it in abundance and within easy reach at all times.

Many farmers are very negligent in utilizing natural supplies of water. They take no pains to keep up the flow of water in springs, or to conduct the water they afford through pipes to the different parts of a large pasture. The fall necessary to conduct water is very small. If the water is not large, then there should be several drinking places. Animals should not be subjected to the hardship of walking half a mile to obtain a drink in a hot day in July or August. If they are compelled to do this, they will often remain thirsty for several hours, and will then find their way to the water, and drink immoderately. Abstinence from water for a considerable period, or a long walk in the scalding sun in order to obtain it, will result in the loss of milk, flesh and fat. Water, next to air, is the cheapest article that is consumed by animals, and they should have it in abundance and within easy reach at all times.

Every pasture should contain some means of shelter from the sun. If there are no trees they should be planted as soon as circumstances will permit. It may be advisable to plant quick-growing varieties, as linden and willow, for present purposes, but more substantial kinds should be set out for affording shade in the future. It is best to plant trees in high portions of the pasture, as they are more exposed to breezes, and are the most comfortable for animals to lie in. Grasses on low land are likely to abound with troublesome insects. It is desirable to plant trees in several places, so that stock of different kinds and ages may not trouble the sheep. Cattle will often drive sheep, calves, and colts from their resting places.

Excellent shade may be secured by making frames of timber and covering them with wild vines. The woodbine and several varieties of wild grapes may be obtained without cost in most parts of the West, and transplanted with little trouble. They are hardy, and make a rapid growth. The Clinton grapevine may also be employed for covering their arbores. The fruit, though not of the best quality, is, when well-ripened, of very fair quality. Since vines may be cut off at desired intervals, and may be covered with long straw, rushes, or meadow-grass. Shelters made in this manner are desirable to protect stock against storms as well as against the sun. —Chicago Times.

Specialties in Farming.

The tendency in every department of manufacturing is to the direction of specialties. The majority of manufacturers limit their operations to the production of one kind of article. In large cities one class of bakers make pies, another crackers, and still others bread and cakes. As a rule, the larger the establishment the more restricted are its operations. In these large establishments the work is classified and divided between operatives who only know a certain kind of work. In a shoe manufactory the persons who sew uppers do nothing else. One set of men put on the soles and another the heels, while still another set do the finishing. Young men and women do not learn trades now and become proficient in everything that pertains to them. They simply learn a part of a trade. At least twenty persons are required to make a watch. Fifty years ago a ship carpenter was competent to construct and rig a vessel. In a modern shipyard sixty-four men working at as many distinct trades are required to make a vessel and get it ready for a voyage. The work of making a bureau or book-case is divided among a dozen persons. The like is substantially true in binding a book.

There is great economy in this division of work among several classes of operatives, each performing a distinct part of labor. Every person becomes an expert in his particular line of business. He acquires great proficiency and skill, and is able to perform a vast amount of labor in a very short time. Having but little to learn, he can obtain such a mastery of the art as to enable him to earn wages in a short time. He does not lose three or four years in learning a trade. He is able to learn a certain portion of a trade in a few weeks. Manufacturers save tools and machines by the subdivision of labor, and the operatives acquire greater skill and dexterity. Persons buying the goods manufactured are benefited, as they obtain better articles at a smaller price.

During the past few years various attempts have been made to follow the example of manufacturers and adopt specialties in agriculture. It was claimed that it was much cheaper to fit up a farm for the production of one crop than for several; that less tools and machinery were required; and that the men employed would become more proficient in their work. Attempts have also been made to subdivide work on farms as it has been done in factories, and to train certain men to perform certain kinds of work and those alone. Some persons believe that the time will come before very long when nearly every farm will be devoted to one specialty. Men must farmers will sell the crops they raise, and buy the articles they require for the support of their families. Very many objections have been found in practice to the adoption of specialties in farming. In the first place the risks involved are too great for any person who has not large means. A man who relies on his crop for the support of his family is often ruined if his crop is cut off or does not bring a satisfactory price at the market. The farmer runs all the risks of the market, and the factor does in relation to the demands of the market, and many more besides. He is dependent on the state of the weather, which is always uncertain. His crops are likely to be destroyed by insects as well as by rain, drought, wind and frost. If he has but one crop, and that fails, he has nothing to depend upon for support. What is more, he is liable to lose his property. Another difficulty connected with specialties in farming consists in finding labor for the workmen when not engaged on the crop, or in hiring persons to work a short time when their services are required. The raisers of small farms are generally able to procure pickers among the women and children of villages in the vicinity of their plantations. Hop-growers procure their pickers in like manner. When the planting or harvesting of a crop requires the labor of men, it is not generally an easy matter to obtain them. Exclusive wheat-raising has been found profitable in Dakota, when managed by persons of capital, but the conditions have been very favorable. The land is cheap, productive and free from weeds; crops have been large and prices high. As grain ripens later there than in the States and Territories further south, laborers could be obtained to do the work. By the offer of liberal wages they would make a trip of several hundred miles in order to work a few weeks. There is generally great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of persons to pick cotton in counties in the South where this crop is grown almost exclusively. Several persons in the West have devoted large farms exclusively to the production of milk. They found that it was not profitable to obtain a sufficient number of milkers. A gentleman in the fine business qualifications, having a large farm near Kenosha, Wis., undertook to keep four hundred milch cows. He found that it required forty persons to milk them. He could not profitably employ this number of men on his place or obtain milkers from other farms, and was therefore compelled to abandon the enterprise. There are also difficulties in the way of subdividing labor on farms, as it is done in factories. Few individuals shall have substantially the same occupations during most of the year. This is done in portions of England where there is little very cold weather, and farming operations may be carried on during most of the time. There men hire out as plowmen or hedges and are not expected to engage in other kinds of farm work. Here, the work is seasonal and short, and men employed on farms are obliged to change their occupations every few days. There is accordingly little demand for men who are specialists in any department of farm work. —Chicago Times.

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An Ark Built in Fear of Another Deluge.

A few miles below Ocho, Ala., there is an old negro named Moses, who claims he had a revelation from the Lord, in which he received information that the world would again be destroyed by water. He was so convinced that the destruction would be by water that he at once began the work of building an ark. He has been thus engaged for several months, and the rest of his labor may be easily seen from the river. The ark is built on a high hill, and is a very substantial structure. It is built by Father Noah, and would doubtless withstand any severe gales, such as might be expected in a cruise of forty days and nights. This oddly constructed vessel or house is placed on a high hill, ready for the rising water. It is composed of several apartments, about five feet wide and ten feet long, which are separated by each other. Each has a small porch, and spires with feathers as ornaments. Approaching the dwelling of the negro one has to pass through a very elaborately decorated arbor, over the entrance of which are the words: "Welcome, Peace, Rest and Happiness." —Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

It is a poor practice to be continually dosing animals. When we see a farmer frequently visiting the drug store for medicines for his animals, the impression is that there is something radically wrong in his management. He is the "sick one," and needs the aid of a good physician—some one to show him that sickness rarely happens on a well ordered farm; that clean, warm stables, and plenty of good feed, pure water in abundance, etc., are far better than their opposites, with all the physic that the largest drug store can supply. Nothing is more common to farmers than to see a horse, cow or sheep, the importance of care and keeping of the right sort for the health of farm animals and their profitable growth and increase. Sickness will sometimes come with the very best management, and when it does it is better to employ skilled hands to cure than to "doctor" and "physic," and perhaps kill the valuable animal, yourself, that under proper treatment might have been saved at a trifling expense. —Agriculturist.

—Horse Radish for Winter. —In the fall mix the quantity wanted in the following proportions: A coffee cup of grated horse radish, two tablespoonsful of white sugar, a half teaspoonful of salt and a pint and a half of cold vinegar; bottle and seal. To make horse radish sauce, take two tablespoonsful of the above, add one dessert spoonful olive oil (or melted butter or cream) and one of prepared mustard.

—A mendicant would be apt to make a poor tailor.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Madame Patti will receive nearly a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for her concert here.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, always charming, witty and active, feels his seventy-two years only in a slight deafness.

—The "Ballade of the Scotty's Kynge," which is said to be the first printed English ballad, is soon to be reprinted in fac-simile.

—Nora Perry's home is in Providence, R. I., a little house shaded by branching elms. She favors soft, subdued light, open wood fires, pictures—pictures everywhere.

—The London *Athenaeum* sets it down as a certain fact that the ordinary novels sent over to England for notice from the United States are of better general quality than their equivalents produced over there.

—A recent visitor to Longfellow says that the poet is not so white from age as his portraits represent him. His hair and beard have dark lines, and his mustache has a tawny amber shade of the vanished chestnut of youth. His blue eyes are bright and his cheeks ruddy.

—A monument to Victor Hugo is to be erected in his island home of Guernsey by the inhabitants, who are much attached to him. It was to Guernsey that the novelist dedicated his "Toilers of the Sea"—"that small portion of Norman ground, so very yet kind, my present asylum, perhaps my tomb."

—Copyright laws are so inexecutable in Great Britain that no one can sing any selections from a composer's works without paying royalty. Even the organ grinders are subject to the law. The heirs and assigns of Offenbach demand royalty from those who sing any of the tunes of the great composer until 1930.

—It was fifty years ago that Johann Strauss composed his first waltz. He was then six years of age, and no one thought of preserving the music. He had a sister, however, whose memory retained it intact, and has now made it possible to reproduce it in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its conception. The wife of the composer has just had it published under the title of "First Thought" by a Vienna music firm.

It is said to be marked by a sunny, juvenile spirit, and to display indications of a true musical temperament.

HUMOROUS.

—When a woman sees a new fall-style bonnet on another woman's head, she declares it to be hideous. The next day, when she gets one also, she suddenly discovers it to be as pretty as it can be. —Boston Transcript.

—Managers of church festivals, having heard that the oyster crop was injured by the drought, are preparing to give each oyster plenty of water as soon as opened. The water will be served hot at the usual rates. —Philadelphia News.

—Marvin's fifteenth wife reports from Minnesota: The return is coming in slowly. A few districts in Florida remain to be heard from, but it is probably safe to say he is elected—to serve a good long term in the Penitentiary. —Ole City Derrick.

—When you see two young women slowly meandering up the street talking attentively to each other, you can make up your mind that there's something mighty important about to be developed. Just as like as not they are going to buy a yard and a half of ribbon to "match" a new suit. —New Haven Register.

—An exchange says: "Learn to say no. If a man makes a request of you which you cannot grant, tell him so at once. Don't be afraid to say 'no.' It may make him have unpleasant feelings toward you at first, but he will subsequently respect your straightforwardness." We know a man who tried the "no" business. He said it worked all right up to the "unpleasant feelings" part, but he did not wait long enough for the "subsequent respect" to operate, as the other fellow said he had been put off long enough, and if the bill wasn't settled in ten minutes he would receipt it by thrashing the everlasting lights out of him. —Texas Siftings.

Virtue Acknowledged. Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For several years I have suffered from off-recurring bilious headaches, constipation, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your BUNDUCK BRONCH BLENDS, I am entirely relieved." Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents. Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

"What every one says must be true," that "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c.

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